

BY TO-DAY'S MAIL.

Thursday, August 5, 1847.

Important from Mexico.

From the N. O. Com. Times, July 30, MEXICO.

Important intelligence—Failure of Peace Negotiations.—Gen. Scott to march on the city on the 15th instant—Santa Anna prepared to give him fight, with an army of 20,000 men—Another severe battle with the Guerrillas—Village destroyed by order of Gen. Wilson—Arrival of Volunteers at Vera Cruz—Health of the Vandal.

The U. S. transport ship Massachusetts, Capt. Wood, arrived here yesterday, from Vera Cruz, the 23d inst., bringing us files of the Sol de Anahuac to date of departure, and our regular correspondence from Indicator up to the time of her departure.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.—No intelligence from the city of Mexico, even from Puebla, traceable to any authentic source, had reached Vera Cruz, since the date of our last advices. It will be recollected, that all was then in a state of doubt and suspense. Information in an unofficial manner had arrived there, intimating that Santa Anna had taken the initiative in the question of the constitutionality of opening a negotiation with Mr. Trist, which had lain between him and the Congress, and had appointed three commissioners to meet the American Envoy at San Martin Tescamucan, on an appointed day. In reference to this vital subject, the Sol de Anahuac of the 22d instant, states that rumors were in circulation quite unfavorable to the success of the negotiations. Indeed, letters which had come to hand from Puebla, it was certain that the commission had not been installed, and "consequently, that the hopes of peace which had been founded thereon, had completely vanished."

He adds, on the other hand, that from the continued inaction of Gen. Scott's army, the only datum on which can possibly rest the probability of a commission for the settlement of difficulties, and the total absence of news for some time from the interior, it may be that the Commander-in-Chief is waiting the arrival of fresh instructions from Washington. The immediate nomination of commissioners, and the designation of the place of meeting, would seem to indicate a sincere desire on the part of the Mexicans, for some kind of a pacific arrangement. Difficulties of an accidental nature, delays, etc., may have intervened to obstruct the consummation of a treaty. English mediation, it was stated, had been proffered and accepted, which had progressed so far as to have brought the Secretary of Legation of the British Embassy to the headquarters of General Scott at Puebla. In allusion to this last mentioned item, which the Mexicans had recourse, the Sol de Anahuac expresses its dissent from any foreign interference, as being always costly, and sometimes most fatal in its results. In reviewing all the news, however, which has reached us by this arrival, we are bound to confess, that the intelligence, *status quo* as at the last receipt of intelligence. Nothing definite is known; either of the sentiments of the Congress, of those meeting not a word is said, or of the mode of acting of the Mexican Government. Gen. Scott had not yet left Puebla, when the last accounts were received from Vera Cruz from that city.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—The ship Charleston, from Charleston, and Virginia, with 200 troops, the former vessel with the latter with 200 troops, being taken down by the Massachusetts, being a considerable number, having recently arrived at Vera Cruz, forming the nucleus of another large reinforcement for Gen. Scott.

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22d inst. We trust that he has recovered before this.

Tobasco.—Com. Perry has again left Anton Lizarlo for Tobasco, and is reported that the further course of that place is to be for the present abandoned.

First Alarm.—An alarm was given by an exciting character, named Samuel McQuillen, at half-past 9 P. M., on the 16th inst. The citizens could be seen running in all directions—the doors of nearly all the houses were shut with precipitation, making a noise like that of a discharge of musketry—the cries of the frightened women and children in the houses could be heard by the persons in the streets, and the city had all at once taken a very somber aspect. An immense crowd of Americans rushed into the Arsenal to get arms and were immediately equipped, as it was believed that the Mexicans had revolted.

After the excitement was a little cooled down, it was ascertained that this was a false alarm.

McQuillen was sent prisoner to the castle for the incautious way in which he had acted.

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come in: The Charleston, 29 days from Charleston, with 250 men of the 12th Regiment; the Virginia, 29 days from New York, with nearly 300 men; the Massachusetts, with volunteers and regulars—in all about 800 men. Maj. Smith, Quartermaster, is very low from a relapse; Col. Wilson had a slight attack; Capt. Warrington and Lt. Creaner convalescent. The health of this place is not so bad as it is now doing for Maj. Smith, Quartermaster. Our ship is now made a store-shipping, taking in oats and ammunition from various chartered ships.

Commodore Perry has gone to Tobasco, it is said, to abandon that point.

Our market is glutted with every thing, including money, but no intercourse with the interior.

Yours, truly,
TAR BUCKET.

From the New Orleans National, July 25, FROM TEXAS.

By the Galveston we received the Civilian and Gazette of the 24th inst., from which we compile the following news of New Orleans. A German nation is about to be established in Galveston. The printing materials are from Hamburg.

There are four regularly announced candidates for Governor of Texas.

Col. Hays has been elected to the command of the frontier regiment, without opposition.

The sloop Roy Roy, Captain J. Lombard, from the Brazos river for the Gulf, got aground on San Luis bar, in attempting to cross it on Monday last, on account of the wind dying away. She drifted upon the north breakers and the Captain and crew were four days without provisions and exposed to much peril before they got ashore. Vessel a total loss.

The Marshall (Harrison county) paper gives an encouraging account of the growth and prosperity of that town and county.

The population of San Augustine is 3,254 persons; Galveston 4,785.

The Indiana volunteers that landed at Galveston, on the Ann Chase, have all left for the Rio Grande.

The crops of Brazoria county look promising.

The Telegraph states, upon information received from Austin, that Col. Hays is so confident that no further difficulty is to be apprehended from the Indians on our frontier, that he will march in a few days, with all his regiment, excepting two companies, to join the command of Gen. Taylor at Matamoros.

It is stated in the Telegraph that a lead mine has been discovered in Limestone county, near the sources of the Navasoto, and that hundreds of tons of ore may be procured near the surface of the ground.

FROM THE BRAZOS.

The Galveston brought the Matamoros Flag of the 17th inst. No important news of any kind is mentioned in the paper. The company of mounted men from Alabama, is stationed in the suburbs of Matamoros.

Mr. Wm. P. Aubrey, who has been at the Sulphur Springs, (Gen. Hopping's encampment, near Mirer,) speaks in high praise of the beauty of the location and the medicinal qualities of the waters. He says these Springs cannot fail to be of great benefit to the health of the troops. Col. Belknap, who is represented by the Flag to be as "ugly as we are," is drinking the water freely. We hope it will improve his looks.

TAKEN PRISONERS.—A party of three of our citizens, Ernest Montilly, (a Frenchman) Elias Chung, and Charles Smith, accompanied by a Mexican, left here some eighteen days ago, on an expedition into the country, to purchase mules. The Mexican returned on Thursday last, and reports that the whole party were made prisoners, by Manuel Carbajal, near San Carlos. The Mexican effected his escape, after being several days a prisoner. Mr. Ledy was the only American of the party, and he is now in the hands of the Mexicans.

JOHN TYLER HEADING THE WHIGS.—After many efforts upon the part of the Whigs, to get John Tyler, it seems he has at length succeeded in turning the tables upon that hopeful party. We give the story as we heard it.

It seems that during the last winter or spring, a county court in Mr. Tyler's county, composed of several unjustices of the peace, with a view to the election of a new county, for his political sin of turning democratic, appointed him overseer of a road, with the intention of enforcing the duties, or impose the fine in such cases made and provided in the statute.

The law of Virginia, it seems, specifies no limit for working on and repairing roads, but it does declare that any person who neglects to do so, shall be put in jail, or fined, or both, according to the justice of the case.

He commenced his labors as a faithful public servant. The road being very undulating, he determined to cut down the hills, fill up the gullies and ravines, and make it a level turnpike road. Day by day he plied himself to his work, hills and valleys attested his industry. The effect of his diligence was not only visible on the road itself, but the neighboring farms began soon to show that in proportion as the road succeeded, fertility and richness were increasing, and every other plantation service was being performed.

For this there was no remedy. The hands were all upon the road. The joke became, in truth, a serious matter. The smiles that illumined every countenance, turned into ghastly dismay. A public meeting of the whole neighborhood was called. Headed by the august justices, they proceeded to the scene of operations and begged Mr. Tyler for God's sake, for their sake, (and perhaps for the sake of Ireland) to quit working on the road and let the hands go home. Mr. Tyler replied "that the law made it his duty to put the road in good order, and keep it in such. There were yet a good many barrels to be cut down and rained to be filled; till that was done, he felt his bounden duty to work on. He should dislike to be presented to the grand jury for neglect of duty immediately after his appointment." The justices promised to excuse him if he should be indicted before them. "He preferred to place himself above the calumny of the court," the justices then begged him to resign. Mr. Tyler replied "that he was hard to obtain these times, and having no assurance that he should soon obtain another, he could not think, under the circumstances, of resigning."

It is said he kept the hands at work upon the road, widening, excavating, filling, graveling and Macadamizing for nearly two months, making one of the finest roads in the Union. It is thought by many that the road will not need repair for the next century. Wonder if the Whigs will make another effort to head him? [North Carolina Standard.]

The Richmond Enquirer states that the Board of Public Works has sold the town of Petersburg, the Petersburg and City Point Railroad, for \$10,000, on a credit of one, two and three years. It is understood that the road will soon be put in order.

Arrival of the Steamship Washington.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE—IMPROVEMENT IN GRAIN—FALL IN COTTON.

The American Ocean Mail steamship Washington arrived at New York at noon yesterday, after a passage of eleven days and a voyage of 10,000 miles. She left Southampton for New York, on July 10th, at 3 P. M., but before she reached the Needles, it was found that the furnace bars were partially destroyed. They were, however, replaced with new ones, which in turn became affected; and it became evident that it would be unsafe to continue the voyage. She accordingly put back to Southampton, where she arrived at half-past 3 P. M., on Sunday, the 11th. She left again on Thursday the 15th. We proceed to give a synopsis of her news:

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—The quarterly revenue returns of the British Government are highly satisfactory, considering the general depression of trade during the last three months, and the greatly diminished employment in the main branches of manufacturing industry.

The decreased comparative consumption of cotton wool, amounts to 10,000 bales weekly. With the exception of a slight decrease in the Customs of £1272 on the quarter, there is a comparative increase on the total revenue for the year of no less than £1,004,026.

The iron market has rallied, but inasmuch as the stocks in the makers' hands are heavy, no further advance has taken place in prices.

We regret to learn that fever to an alarming degree still prevails in Liverpool. The Rev. Wm. Dale, of St. Mary's, Edmund street, is the eighth victim to the pestilence amongst the Roman Catholic Clergy of Liverpool.

All this, however, was brought to a close a few days since, when to the astonishment of all Madrid, the Infante, Don Francisco and his daughter, the father-in-law and sister-in-law of the queen, were suddenly ordered to quit the palace and leave Madrid. They bundled out, bag and baggage, with the smallest possible ceremony, and the least possible delay.

Many have been the conjectures, and various the accounts of the causes of this most sudden and unexpected move. It is certain that the measures were adopted with the concurrence and the responsibility of ministers, and rumor assigns to Don Francisco the guilt of joining in conspiracies directed even against the life of her majesty. When the Infante was compelled, by the order of the queen, to leave the palace, he was accompanied by a small party of his household, and a few of his friends, to leave the palace and quit the capital, he declared that he would publish a manifesto explaining the circumstances which have led to this strange catastrophe.

FROM THE WASHINGTON UNION.

ANOTHER "SIGNAL ARTICLE."

The Warsaw (Ill.) "Signal" comments upon the article and letter in the Cincinnati "Signal." One would scarcely suppose that, being a "neutral" (or, rather, "independent") paper, as it calls itself, it should have taken to a conclusion so directly at war with its own position. It first shows the "glorious confusion" into which parties had already fallen about the presidential election, by Gen. Taylor's position before the election, and then shows how much this confusion has been increased by the publication of that celebrated document. This article is only another proof of what we have long seen and cheerfully admitted—the great force and tact with which many of the interior and distant presses are now conducted.

The funeral service for the purpose of the soul of O'Connell was celebrated at Rome with great pomp, on the 28th ult., in the church of St. Andrew della Valle, the son of O'Connell, the Rev. Dr. Miley, and all the Irish then at Rome were present, together with a number of cardinals, bishops, Roman princes, and the elite of the French clergy and travellers. Father Ventura pronounced the funeral oration of the deceased.

A letter from Liverpool, in Norway, states that the vessel, which has been extended to that place, and been so very favorably received, that though the town contains 8000 inhabitants, no spirituous liquors have been sold there since the 1st of January.

Accounts from Palermo of the 12th June give promise of a magnificent harvest in Sicily. It was expected that the wheat would be cut by the end of the month. The vines and olives promise equally well.

The daily expenses of the Great Western Railway for the month of July have been estimated at £4500.

The Railway calls for the month of July amount to £4,296,545, which is the largest monthly payment of this year, except that of January, which was £5,565,968.

The quays at Liverpool are said to be now literally piled up with flour, grain of all kinds, rice, and the article of food, discharged from the American and other vessels which line them.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The magnificent weather for the past week has done wonders for vegetation generally. With the mercury ranging from 70 to 80 degrees, an almost cloudless sky, and continuous sunshine, the crops are maturing with a rapidity seldom to be witnessed in this kingdom. The wheat is blossoming under the most favorable auspices; and though on the poor lands the crops look thin and somewhat ragged, the ears are large and well formed, and should we be blessed with a continuance of the present weather, we should say that the whole harvest of land sown, and striking an average, the yield will turn out very large.

SPECIE TO AMERICA.—Immediately after the departure of the Britannia from Liverpool for Boston, on the 4th inst., a policy of insurance was opened at Lloyd's for £150,000, to be shipped by the Hibernia, on the 19th inst., at the rate of 1 per cent. This is the first policy of insurance for specie, and it is believed that, from the rate of exchange at New York on England, on the departure of the June 16th steamer from Boston, for Liverpool, that a large amount will be remitted.

IRELAND.—The Dublin and provincial journals continue to express their astonishment at the declaration of Lord Russell respecting the Irish potato crop, and deny its correctness. The young potatoes which have appeared in the market are of good flavor, mealy and sound.

The Tories have been signally defeated in Cork city at the election, by the triumphant return of Mr. Power, the Liberal candidate, against his opponent, Mr. Leader, the Protectionist.

The numbers were: For Mr. Power, 831; Mr. Leader, 660; majority, 21.

It is stated in a private letter from Clonmel, that the merchants of that town, who have realized such immense profits by hoarding up their stocks of meal, &c., are now obliged to destroy great quantities of it, through its becoming heated in their stores.

The whole amount of money received by the central body was £29,439.

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to £14,570, and about 60,000 barrels of corn meal, besides a very large quantity of other produce, such as Indian Corn and Meal, Wheat and Rye Flour, Peas and Beans.

FRANCE.—It is stated that the Government is secretly concentrating forces on the frontiers of Spain for some unexplained purpose. Intrigues are actively going on at Madrid, promoted by the French Charge des Affaires, which, if report speaks true, have for their object to alarm the King of Spain for his personal safety, so as to induce him to seek refuge in France, and thereby raise the question of the succession at once.

The great reform dinner is about to take place in Paris. The President on the occasion is to be the Count de Lasfayette, an old friend and relative of Gen. Lafayette, who is also President of the Polish committee in Paris.

The police authorities have limited the number to be present to 2000.

SPAIN.—The Madrid correspondent of the N. Y. Herald furnishes the following intelligence:

The royal palace here has been the theatre of some curious events. Your readers doubtless recollect how the queen and her consort, soon after their union, manifested a mutual coldness and repugnance, occupied different parts of the palace, and finally the consort, consort of the royal roof, ceased to cohabit with her majesty, and betook himself to the Pardo, a royal hunting lodge, not far from Madrid. The royal pair have not seen each other now for some months; meanwhile, however, appearances were kept up by the continued residence of the father and sister of the prince consort with the queen, and their appearance was whenever they went into public.

All this, however, was brought to a close a few days since, when to the astonishment of all Madrid, the Infante, Don Francisco and his daughter, the father-in-law and sister-in-law of the queen, were suddenly ordered to quit the palace and leave Madrid. They bundled out, bag and baggage, with the smallest possible ceremony, and the least possible delay.

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independent flag? His position should be carefully pondered, as direct action is made to them in the letter of Gen. Taylor, which follows: that article, which is a note of explanation, having been forwarded to Gen. Taylor's Ministry. The importance of both, and the bearing they may yet have upon the presidential contest, must be our apology for inserting them entire.

In conclusion, we will say that we feel a deep conviction that both the editor of the Morning Signal and Gen. Taylor are mistaken in regard to the opposition he is likely to encounter. Such a thing as a unanimous call to the presidency—a call like that which "brought Washington from the shades of Mount Vernon"—cannot be realized in these days of party stiffness and opposing interests. It is impossible. The immortal Father of his Country himself, were he still among us, could not be elected to the presidency without encountering serious opposition. And, taking into view the various elements of opposition already organized and organized

Friday, August 6, 1847.

AGENCY.

JAMES M. RAYMOND, Postmaster at Barbours, is Agent for this paper, for Elcombe and the adjoining counties. Mr. R. will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receiving for any money due us in that section.

JOSEPH MASON, Post Buildings, corner of Hanover and Beaver streets, N. Y., is our agent, for receiving advertisements in that city, for publication in the Journal. He will also receive subscribers for the same.

THE WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD.

We last week gave a somewhat rapid account of the manner in which our citizens are progressing in this great enterprise of the age. We stated then that we should be able to give in this number of the "Journal" a more definite account of the progress of the Committee appointed to solicit subscriptions to the Wilmington & Manchester Road. We now place the proceedings of the meeting of last Thursday evening on record. It is with pleasure that we discover that we have not over-rated the success that attended the efforts of our citizens. But we have much to do yet. The amount of stock already subscribed in this town and vicinity is upwards of \$200,000; nearly \$100,000 more has to be raised by Wilmington. She is expected to raise this sum. We feel confident that she can and will raise it, and that, too, in a very short time. The report of the Committee was truly flattering in every particular, and we hope that the spirit already aroused in our community will continue to progress till the enterprise is fully completed. We repeat that there is no longer any doubt on our mind as to the building of the Road. This great enterprise must and will go through to Manchester, notwithstanding the opinion of the Raleigh Star that our "efforts are misdirected" in the construction of the Wilmington and Manchester Road. We do not view the matter in the same light that our rivals do. We look upon our route as the only route yet suggested, whereby our State will receive the benefits of the products of her soil, in a commercial point of view; and we also look upon the Manchester Road as the only route yet spoken of that is in the least calculated to build up a commercial city within our own borders. Wilmington is the only town in North Carolina that can be reached with heavy shipping. She is, therefore, bound to go ahead, and eventually compete with Charleston.

Our neighbors and friends of the Metropolitan route may view these remarks as idle and visionary, but they will find that we are correct, at least in the main features of our ideas. The rich districts of Marion, Darlington and Sumter, must find a market at Wilmington, so soon as the road shall be laid down, and cars are placed upon it. And thus we shall not only receive a vast quantity of the produce of our own State at this port, which we now lose, but also a portion of the products of South Carolina. But we did not commence this article with any intention of going into a discussion of the propriety of building our Road. That point has long since been disposed of.

While on this subject, we had as well notice an article which we published on the 23d ult., from the Camden Journal, which stated that a Company of Boston capitalists had proposed to subscribe \$2,000,000 to the Metropolitan route. Now, we venture the assertion that no such proposition has ever been made, and we challenge the Editor and all others interested, to show us the proof that such a proposition has been made. We unhesitatingly pronounce the whole matter as totally without any foundation of truth whatever. It has been gotten up for the express purpose of throwing a stumbling block in the way of the friends of the Manchester Road, who reside in Sumter District, South Carolina. We most positively assure our friends in South Carolina that they need entertain no fears on that score. We, in this section of country, are at work, and we intend to keep at work, until our object is fully acquired; and we exhort our South Carolina friends to go on, and cast a deaf ear to all reports they may hear with respect to the probability of Northern capitalists subscribing to the Metropolitan route. If we understand the matter correctly, this Boston Company (Henshaw & Company, for we take it for granted they are the persons alluded to) have no idea of interfering in any manner with either route; at all events, not for the present. So far as that Company is concerned in the matter, the Raleigh Star of the 28th ult., says that it is "authorized to state that it does not propose to purchase the Raleigh Road; nor have they any proposition as to continuing that Road." And again we have before us a letter in the Charleston Courier of July 31st, from a gentleman of this place who has conversed with the Company, alluded to, to a gentleman in Manchester, South Carolina, which states that Henshaw & Co. have no intention of subscribing to either Road. Every thing we have seen or can hear on the subject, goes to prove that the report was gotten up for effect. Effect it has had, but that effect has been contrary to the intentions of our rivals. It has stimulated us in this section to renewed perseverance, and we doubt not it will have a similar effect in all other places interested in the Wilmington and Manchester Road.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

THURSDAY, July 29th, 1847.

The adjourned meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, was held at Masonic Hall, to receive the report of the committee of twelve appointed at the meeting on Monday last, 26th. The Committee made a partial verbal report (not having been able to discharge their duties fully,) stating that the increased subscriptions in the last two days had been about \$50,000, and from the sources still to be relied on, there can no longer be a rational doubt, that Wilmington will fully come up to the mark, and do all that has been expected of her. They further reported that, from a careful investigation of the subject, having access to estimates, &c. it must be a paying stock, the lowest estimate being 7 to 8 per cent.

On motion of Mr. O. G. Parsley, it was Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the Committee, and that they be requested to prosecute their duties until finished.

On motion of Mr. R. Brailley, Resolved, That to insure the building of the Road \$200,000 must be subscribed by the citizens of this place.

Resolved, That it can and shall be done by the 1st day of November! Unanimously adopted.

The meeting was then earnestly addressed by Gov. Dudley, Mr. Grigg, of South Carolina, Messrs. O. G. Parsley, D. Fulton, R. Bradley, T. W. Brown, W. O. Jeffreys, and the Chairman.

It was further Resolved, That a Committee of six be appointed by the Chairman to procure subscriptions on the line of the old road.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on Monday, 9th of August.

JOHN McRAE, Chairman.

R. G. Rankin, Sec'y.

THE MEXICAN NEWS.—We refer our readers to the proper head for the latest news from Gen. Scott's army. We can see but little hopes of peace yet. The accounts are too contradictory to be relied on. General Scott was still at Puebla. He had determined to take up his march for the Capital on the 15th ult. We shall look for the next news with great interest. It will be of stirring interest.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that the two Companies of the 12th Regiment of U. S. Infantry, recruited in North Carolina by Lieuts. Cantwell and Wheeler, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 19th ult. They had a passage of 29 days from Charleston.

HEAVY RAIN.—We have had one continued spell of heavy rain ever since last Saturday night until this [Thursday] morning. To-day the clouds have some appearance of breaking away. The Fayetteville Observer of the 3d inst., says that the Cape Fear had risen about 35 feet when that paper went to press, and was still rising rapidly.

THE ELECTION.—To-day the people of North Carolina have again cast their suffrages for representatives to Congress. We do not expect much for the democracy of this State.—The last Legislature being federal to the core, they Raynerminded the State to suit their own purposes. If we elect three members out of the nine, we will have done well—equally as well as the best friend of democracy could have any idea of. If Mr. Biggs or Mr. Lane should happen to be elected, we shall have accomplished more than we could possibly expect, under the present disarrangement of the districts. What the result will be, we must wait with patience to hear. As we are going to press, the freemen are casting their suffrages at the Court-House in this town. In the morning we shall issue a slip giving the result of the vote at this precinct, and such others in this county as we may be in possession of previous to the mails of the day leaving this place. In our next number we hope to be able to give something like a correct statement of Gen. McKay's majority in this district.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.—The elections for members of the 30th Congress took place in the States of Kentucky, Indiana, Alabama, and Iowa, on Monday last; and in North Carolina and Tennessee, on yesterday. In Tennessee, the Governor and members to the State Legislature are also elected on the same day.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—We have to report three arrivals from Europe since our last paper. First, we have the arrival of the American steamer Washington, at New York, from Southampton, with eleven days' later news. There had been a slight rally in the Flour market and a decline in Cotton. Next we have the arrival of the English steamer Hibernia, at Boston, from Liverpool, with five days' later intelligence. By this arrival we have a decline of 2s. sterling in flour, since the Washington left Southampton. There had been no change in Cotton since the departure of the Washington. Flour was quoted in the Liverpool market, on the 20th July, as follows:—Flour, sweet, 33 to 35s; sour, 27 to 29s; wheat, 9s 4d to 9s 8d; white, 9s 10d to 10s 2d; Beef, prime mess, 88 to 94s per tierce, 55 a 60s per bbl; Pork, new mess, 76 to 78s; old mess, 68 to 72s; new prime, 66 to 68s; Cotton, ordinary to middling New Orleans, 63 to 74; fair to good, 72 to 81; good to fine, 83 to 91.

We next have to report the French steamer Philadelphia as being telegraphed off the Highlands (New York) on the morning of the 2d. We shall probably receive her news before we go to press.

"It will not do to say that Mexico gave cause or commenced the war. It is barefaced falsehood. She was willing to receive a commissioner to settle her boundary and all other conflicting matters.—This we refused to do."

We clip the above paragraph from a long editorial article in the Richmond Southerner of the 31st July. The Editor is commenting upon an article which we published to-day, from the New York Sun, from which our readers will see that the Sun is advocating the propriety of the United States purchasing Cuba, and paying one hundred millions of dollars for it; that Spain is ready and willing to sell Cuba for that sum of money, and that the money would be raised in Cuba in a very short time. The Editor of the Southerner seems to be perfectly frantic on the subject, and at once flies from the purchase of Cuba to the annexation of Texas, and boldly asserts that the war now existing in Mexico grew out of that measure. Mexico, he says, never gave us any offence, and that in "annexing Texas," and the events and bloody scenes resulting from it, we committed injustice and crime enough to blot us from the map of nations."

We have so often had to take notice of such language as we quote above, that we have almost become disgusted with the newspaper press. That Editor knew, when he penned his remarks, he was placing before his readers charges totally destitute of truth, when he asserts that "we refused to treat with Mexico." He knew, full well, that a Commissioner was sent to Mexico for the very express purpose of settling all our difficulties with that republic, and that that government refused to receive him. With these facts staring the Federal Editor in the face, he has the audacity to tell his readers that Mexico "was willing to receive a Commissioner to settle boundary and all other conflicting matters," and that "this we refused." Such language is too

irresponsible for Massachusetts Federalism, but it is ten times worse when uttered by a Southern man. We will dismiss the Southerner by quoting the last paragraph of his long editorial, in order to show our readers the manner in which that Editor would treat Northern men who profess friendship for the prosperity of the American Union:—"We look upon the New York Sun, with its lying neutral allies at the North, as the worst foe we have. Their editors write for their city pursuers, for the table and for the marauders of the country. They are ready to propose and second schemes, however immoral, devilish and infamous, to put pennies in their pockets. For the hollow-hearted friendship which some of these men profess for the South, we might well wish to repay them in return with a halter around their necks, and they dangling between heaven and earth until they were dead, dead, dead. We want none of their sympathy. From such friends, or rather secondaries, deliver us. We again warn the people to be on their guard against this infernal plot."

FOURTH OF JULY AT MONTEREY.

The national birth-day of the independence of the United States, was celebrated with great glee at Monterey, by our army, on the 5th of July. The correspondent of the Pica-yune thus describes the celebration:—

"The celebration is over, and without any accident, a rare thing for a Fourth of July, and everything went off pleasantly and agreeably to all concerned. The morning of the 5th was cloudy, and portended rain, but the bright sun soon dispelled the heavy mist that clung to the mountain's side, and ere noon the heavens were as clear and bright as a lovely woman's smile. Early in the forenoon, the American ensign was displayed from the Governor's quarters, and the Spanish flag from the residence of the Spanish consul nearly opposite. The five companies of Massachusetts volunteers were assembled, all but the guard, with the colors of the regiment presented them by the Governor of their State, and a little after 9 o'clock they formed and marched out towards Camp Taylor. An American flag borne by a citizen was carried near the regimental colors. Col. Wright and the members of the regiment, staff, and others, preceded the regiment, and on the road received the marching salute. At Camp Taylor all was ready; under the wide-spreading awning in front of Gen'l Taylor's tent were the brave old hero and the members of his staff and the officers attached to the forces stationed at camp. On the right of the awning the soldiers of Major Bragg's Light Artillery were drawn up in line, the left the 24th Regiment, and in front the Massachusetts regiment. As soon as the latter had formed into line, Gen'l Cushing made his appearance, and Gen'l Taylor and his officers all rose. Gen. Cushing then proceeded to address him." (Gen. Taylor.)

"We regret our limits will not allow us the pleasure of spreading Gen. Cushing's address before the readers of the Journal, at length. It is spirited and well-timed. We make the following extract:—

"Honor then to the bold hearts, who, on the great day those anniversary we celebrate, dared to comprehend their country's capabilities, and to proclaim it independent! Honor to the heroes and the sages who have conducted it so gloriously on to our times! Honor to the statesmen whose vigorous hands at this time so ably and successfully administered the Government! Honor to the generous minded people of our country who freely sent forth their sons to fight her battles in this foreign land! Honor to the brave soldiers who live to enjoy the renown they have nobly earned in the battle-field! Honor above all to the gallant men who fell in the hour of their country's triumph, whose blood was the sacrifice of victory, and who, though dead, yet live immortal in the affectionate memory of their countrymen!"

"We trust and believe that our brethren in arms, whom Scott has been leading in triumph from Vera Cruz to Puebla, will celebrate this day in the capital of the Mexican Republic, and on the side of the Aztecs. And if Mexico shall then continue in the blind obstinacy of her fatal infatuation, and still refuse the proffers of peace which the President of the United States, with honorable solicitude to terminate the evils of war, has at all times been ready to conclude,—then we look to you, sir, in your noble confidence of perfect faith in your government, your wisdom, your courage, and your fortune to conduct us in similar triumph along that lofty table land before our eyes, and to complete, on the plains of the Bajio, that which you so gloriously commenced on those of the Rio Grande, namely, the total subjugation of New Spain."

"Once more, general, in the name and as the humble instrument of your fellow-soldiers and fellow-citizens, whom you see before you, I tender to you their felicitations on occasion of this auspicious anniversary, with sentiments of admiration for the high achievements which have marked your career, and of respect for your personal and the sincere aspirations for your future happiness and honor in whatever else of danger or duty you may hereafter be called to by the providence of an all-wise God."

Gen. Taylor, who had listened with great attention to the remarks of Gen. C., and evidently powerfully affected by the mention of his name, briefly but feelingly responded as follows:—

"General!—In reply to your eloquent and complimentary allusions to the services of the army under my command, I can only briefly express my thanks and those of the brave men of my command, to whose exertions and gallantry alone our successes are due. For myself I can claim no merit beyond that of sharing and encountering danger with them. You have traced up our progress, and the colors the rapid progress of our country from the commencement to its present condition of greatness and prosperity—occupying the front rank in the nations of the world. The existing war may show the world that in great national enterprises and interests we are firm and united—and that the favor of our country, without distinction of party, is always ready to vindicate the national honor on the battle-field. Should it be our lot to resume offensive operations on this line, I shall move with every confidence in the gallantry and success of the forces. I have but little doubt that those who have but recently come into the field and have not been able to participate in active service as yet, will distinguish themselves as greatly as those who have gone before. The thousands of volunteers who have, many of them, been brought up in affluence, have left their pursuits and comfortable homes, to encounter the hardships of an active campaign, is a sufficient guaranty that the rights and honor of our country will always be maintained."

NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY.—The Raleigh Register says that the present Freshman Class of this institution has between 40 and 50 members, and that the whole number of students in College is near 200.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.—As we anticipated, the proceedings of this body have not given great satisfaction to those who were chiefly instrumental in calling it together.—The Jefferson (Mo.) Inquirer says:—

"The convention being composed principally of men from the Northern and Eastern States, they recommended more particularly the improvement of harbors upon Lakes, and leave the great water of the Mississippi, as we would infer, to be improved by the enterprising people of the west, and meaningly the General Government to assist them in establishing harbors upon their lakes and fish ponds."

DIED.—Near Fayetteville, of Consumption, Mr. Gatin Davis, aged 45 years. Also, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Temperance Moore, in the 70th year of her age.

In Randolph County, Nicholas Brower, Esq., Postmaster at Brewer's Mills.

MARRIED.—In this town, on Wednesday, 4th inst., by Rev. B. L. Hoskins, Mr. James H. Smith, formerly of Raleigh, to Miss Mary L. Reeves, of this place.

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MARKS C. H. S. C. JULY 27, 1847.

To the Editors of the Charleston Courier:—Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from a highly respectable gentleman of Wilmington, N. C., a Director also of Weldon and Wilmington, and Manchester Rail Road Companies. The information thus received, being highly gratifying to the friends of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road in this section of the country, I am persuaded that the friends in other parts of the State will be pleased to learn of the fair prospects of success consequent upon the efforts of the Stockholders; please, therefore, insert the same in the Courier, and oblige one of your SUBSCRIBERS.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 17, 1847.

DEAR SIR: I have just returned from Weldon, N. C., in company with Messrs. Henshaw & Co., of Boston, the gentlemen who have purchased the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road. Raleigh and Fayetteville were both represented. A report is in circulation here, to the substance of which, is that Boston capitalists have taken the fair prospects of a large amount of Stock in the Metropolitan Rail Road; such a report, we learn, is in circulation in your State, very much to the injury of our cause, as it is filling our friends with doubt, as to which Road will be built. This report does not suit what capitalists; we are, therefore, left to infer, that if it is the same company who purchased the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road, (Henshaw, Ward & Co.). As the report was, no doubt, put in circulation for the injury of our Road, and advancement of the other, I have thought proper to put you in possession of facts, as we believe them, had a very depressing effect on the market.—Small sized Red Wheat at 120 cts. Corn is held at 75 cts. without sales.

These gentlemen have purchased the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road, and are now preparing to put it in first rate order; they have made arrangements to have a new and splendid line of boats on the Chesapeake, to be in connection with their road and ours.—They have subscribed 1000 shares of stock (a bare majority) in the Road from Weldon to Gaston; (13 miles long) to connect with Raleigh; (their object in this, is to draw travel and freight over their Road from Raleigh, and its neighborhood. If they have ever entertained the idea of taking Stock in the Metropolitan Rail Road they have never expressed it; in fact, from all I could gather, they look upon that project as impracticable for a long time to come, at least; nor do they conceal the knowledge of the fact, that their interest and our interest is identified. They speak of our project for a Road to Manchester, as being not only highly practicable, but must be very profitable; the only wonder is, that there should be any opposition in getting a Stock subscribed.

With these opinions before us, from such a source, why should we hesitate? why falter? we have an open field, before us the way is certainly clear, and if we will but put our shoulders nobly to the wheel, regardless of the sneers, slanders and humbuggery of our enemies, my life upon it, the contracts may be put out on the first of October.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

THE STEAMER WASHINGTON.—This noble steamer arrived at New York at half past one o'clock, yesterday afternoon, after a passage of fourteen days and a few hours. She brought the largest number of passengers that has ever been conveyed across the Atlantic by any steamship. In the list of passengers, we notice the name of the Rev. S. H. Tyng.

The Washington brings eleven days' later intelligence from England. The news, in fact, is all of a piece, and of a very interesting nature. Some days before the W. left, the weather had been so unfavorable to the growing crops, that fears were entertained that the yield would be small, and in consequence of these apprehensions, Flour has advanced in price, and Cotton declined. On the 3d of July, the quotations in Liverpool for United States Flour were 34 s. 8d., and for Indian corn, 40 s. 4d. for 480 lbs. On the 13th, the quotations for flour were 36 s. 3d., for Indian corn, 41 s. 4d. shillings.

The passengers of the Washington speak of her in the most glowing terms. They have published a complimentary card in the N. Y. Herald, of this morning, from which we make the following extract:—"The undersigned are persuaded that the Washington will fulfill the reasonable anticipation of her friends, and of the public; that as her first passages have been shorter than the first of other Atlantic steamers, she will eventually prove herself the most useful and safe of the first class steamers now afloat. They have felt it their duty, as well as a pleasure, to present to the public this first of what they are confident will be a long series of testimonials to the success of the American Trans-Atlantic Steamships."

The Great Western.—This famous English steamship is now running in the Royal West India mail line. She left Havana on the 11th inst. for Vera Cruz, arrived there in due time and proceeded to Tampico, where she was lying when the New Orleans left.

SANDS SARRAPARILLA.—The health of the human system depends almost entirely upon the state of the blood. If the vitalizing fluid pervades every tissue, every membrane, fibre, filament, gland, or other organ, primary or subsidiary; if the blood be charged with the element of disease, sickness must be the consequence—and until the causes of disease exist in the blood, no permanent relief can be expected. It is here that the powerful health-restoring properties of Sands' Sarraparilla are manifested; its searching operation reaches the causes of disease, and the cures it performs are therefore radical and thorough. Its potent action is attended by the most agreeable and salutary effects, and by the most perfect and permanent relief. It is a medicine which has taken this preparation for diseases of the skin. It at once arrests the internal derangement and eradicates the outward evidences of disease.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 101 Broadway, New York. Sold also by W. SHAW, Wilmington, N. C., and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price \$1 per bottle, Six bottles for five dollars.

Opinion and experience of the Editor of the Richmond News & Star, Dec. 8, 1845. Sold also by W. SHAW, Wilmington, N. C., and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price \$1 per bottle, Six bottles for five dollars.

WISTAR'S BALSAW OF WILD CHERRY is constantly advertised in our columns. We feel bound to say that we put little faith generally in specifics and nostrums—much less in your case. But a familiar use of this medicine for six or seven years past, during which time the editor who writes this has at intervals suffered with acute asthma, and he writing not so much for the benefit of the proprietors as for that of those who are afflicted with that distressing disease, takes pleasure in saying that he has invariably found it beneficial to him, and in every case where it has been used promptly at the first indication of an attack, with entire and prompt relief. From having also observed it tried by others, he is of opinion that it is worthy of the confidence of the public.

No genuine, unless signed I. Butts on the wrapper.

For wholesale and retail, by W. SHAW, Wilmington, and by Druggists generally in North Carolina.

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POSTSCRIPT.

August 5th, 2 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

The Northern Mail just in brings us the European news more in detail. In Liverpool, July 19, 2800 bbls. raw Turpentine was sold at 6s. 6d. a 7s. per cwt. Some sales of American Rosin at 2s. to 2s. 8d. per cwt.

The news from Europe has caused a revolution in the New York Flour market, and prices have fallen to \$5 50 and \$5 62 for Genesee; \$5 25 for Michigan and other Western brands. Corn—Sales of 20,000 bushels on 3d inst., at 60 c. for mixed and yellow. Turpentine was nominal at \$2 50. Spirits Turpentine 41c., including packing; Tar—Sales on the wharf at \$2 37 1/2 per bbl.

The French Steamer Philadelphia arrived at New York on the 3d inst. from Cherbourg. Her news has all been anticipated by the arrival of the Steamers Washington and Hibernia.

BALTIMORE, August 3, 1 o'clock, P. M.—Sales 200 bbls. Howard Street Flour at \$5.75. City Mills held at \$6. Dealers waiting the arrival of their prime lettuce. The news has had a very depressing effect on the market.—Small sized Red Wheat at 120 cts. Corn is held at 75 cts. without sales.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

July 30.—Brig Tanager, Gray, Boston, to master. Brig David B. Smith, N. Y., to G. W. Davis. Sch. Alaric, Prosser, N. Y., to R. W. Brown. Sch. Col. McKean, N. Y., to G. W. Davis. Sch. Royal Purple, Price, Rockwood's Ferry, to G. W. Davis. Sch. Lodi and Eliza, Barnes, Philadelphia, to C. D. Ellis.

Sch. Jeremiah Coffin, N. Y., to G. D. Ellis. Sch. Corcoran, Lock, N. Y., to G. W. Davis. Sch. Nancy Pratt, Stevenson, N. Y., to DeRossett, Brown, Co. Sch. Thorn, Walworth, N. Y., to W. O. Jeffreys. Sch. 1—Brig Eliza, Hallett, Charleston, to G. W. Davis. Sch. Col. McKean, N. Y., to G. W. Davis. Sch. Houghton, Higgins, Barbadoes, to master. Sch. 3—Brig Sandwich, Whitton, Trinidad, to G. W. Davis.

CLEARED.

July 30.—Sch. Pearl, Moore, Jacksonville, by G. W. Davis. Sch. Plant, Clark, Philadelphia, by E. Dickinson. Sch. 31—Sch. Royal Purple, Price, Rockwood's Ferry, by G. W. Davis. Sch. Jack Downing, Cappe, Onslow, by G. W. Davis. Sch. John Pugh, Cappe, Jacksonville, by G. W. Davis.

Sch. W. Benton, Hopkins, Charleston, by DeRossett, Brown, Co.

Aug. 2.—Sch. Sagadahoc, Heron, Wilmington Del. by C. D. Ellis.

Aug. 3.—Sch. Olive Smith, New York, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Sch. Monmouth, Elliman, for Wilmington, Del. by G. W. Davis.

Sch. W. Brown, Jones, N. Y., by R. W. Brown.

Sch. 6—Brig Nancy Pratt, Stevenson, New Orleans, by DeRossett, Brown, Co.

Sch. Leesburg, Pratt, Philadelphia, by DeRossett, Brown, Co.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, on the 31st of July, 1847.

Those whose names appear on this list, are requested to ask for delivered Letters.

A. Alford, W. G.

Andres, Mrs. Francis

Allen, Stanford

B. Boon, Mrs. Caroline 2

Burnett, John

Burns, J. H.

Butcher, John

Belmont, Mrs. Sarah

Brierley, J. C.

Berry, Samuel 2

Brinson, Aaron

Brockett, Hiram

Bray, W. L.

Blackwell, John

Bishop, Gracir

Bray, N. A.

Brantly, Miss Jane 2

Burrows, John

Burrows, James

C. Chestnut, James

Clark, Arabella

D. Davis & Long

Dayton, capt Benedict

Dudley, Ch. H.

E. Ennis, C.

Evans, Green

